

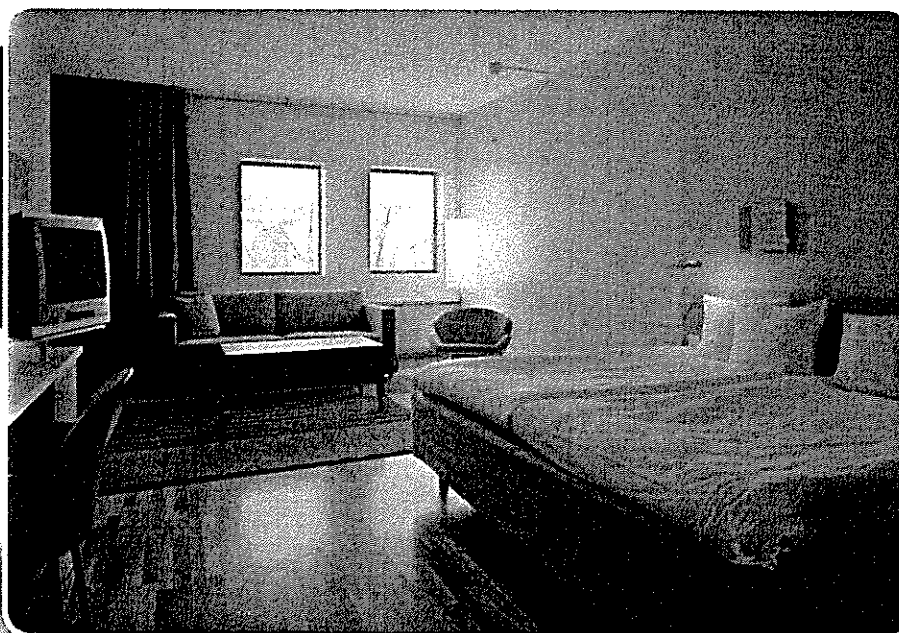
## 2.4.3 Guest rooms

Guest rooms consume a major proportion of the hotel's energy – on average between 18 and 40 per cent of the total. Consumption for air-conditioning, ventilation and heating changes with weather conditions and occupancy. APPENDIX 2 shows how to work out the energy consumption of guest rooms and gives benchmarks for comparison.

## a HOW CAN SAVINGS BE ACHIEVED?

- Monitor and record energy utility consumption for 24 hours on a typical day. Analyse hourly consumption to identify where the peaks are during the day and whether there are any leaks.
- During periods of low occupancy, group the rooms in which you put your guests relative to the mechanical and electrical systems and shut off unoccupied areas. During the heating season, occupy the rooms on the sunny side of building first, and during the cooling season use the rooms on the opposite side.
- Have maids visit vacated rooms as early as possible in order to switch off lights and the TV and to turn down thermostats if these are not all automatically controlled on checkout.
- During hot or cold weather, keep curtains, blinds and shades closed to reduce heating and cooling gains and losses.

During the heating season, occupy the rooms on the sunny side of building first, and during the cooling season use the rooms on the opposite side.



- Install **thermostatic control valves** on radiators.
- Consider the installation of **key-card systems** to activate power supply to the room and air-conditioning when the guest enters the room.
- See 2.4.1 for advice on **heating, ventilation and air-conditioning** savings.
- See 2.4.2 for advice on **lighting** savings.
- Purchase **integrated digital TVs** which use less energy as they do not require a separate set-top box or need to be left on standby to retain the settings.